

ticle of fuel, destined for the use of the inhabitants of Boston, who are obliged to have it with the additional charge of landing and re-landing at Salem before it can proceed; when your excellency must be sensible the act, which is the professed rule of conduct, expressly excepts fuel and victuals which may be brought to Boston, by taking on board one or more officers at Salem (who at the storeland charge) while that destined for the troops proceeds direct, free from the same. There are many other things which bear extremely hard on the inhabitants, while they are prohibited from transporting the smallest articles from one part of the town to another, water borne, without danger of a seizure, or to get hay, cattle, &c. from any of the islands, notwithstanding there is no other way of transportation.

Your excellency, we apprehend, must have been greatly misinformed of the character of this people, to suppose such severities tend either to a submission to the acts, or reconciliation with the troops; and the county are sorry to find the execution of the acts attempted with an higher hand than was intended, unless the acts themselves should be thought too lenient.

Bringing into the town a number of cannon from Castle William, sending for a further reinforcement of troops, with other concurring circumstances, strongly indicating some dangerous design, has justly excited in the minds of the people apprehensions of the most alarming nature, and the authors must be held accountable for all the blood and carnage made in consequence thereof. Therefore, this county, in duty to God, their country, themselves and posterity, do remonstrate to, and earnestly desire your excellency, as you regard the service of the king, and the peace and welfare of the province, to desist from any further hostile preparations, and give the people assurances thereof, by leveling the intrenchments and dismantling the fortifications, which will have a tendency to satisfy their doubts, and restore that confidence so essential to their quiet and his majesty's service.

By order of the convention of committees for the county of Worcester.

His EXCELLENCY'S answer.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE repeatedly given the strongest assurances that I intended nothing hostile against the town or country, and therefore desire you to ease the minds of the people against any reports that may have been industriously spread amongst them to the contrary; my wish is to preserve peace and tranquillity.

With respect to the execution of the port bill, it is a matter belonging to other departments; and if any thing is done not warranted by said act, the law is open for redress.

THOMAS GAGE.

Capt. Brown is arrived at Salem with a generous donation from our worthy sympathizing brethren of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey, consisting of 1200 bushels of rye, and 50 barrels of rye flour.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

On the 9th of October the 10th and 32d regiments sailed from Quebec for Boston.

Mr. Thomas Charles Williams, who arrived here yesterday in the ship *Samson*, Capt. Couper, from London, is extremely uneasy at a report being spread, that he shipped the tea lately destroyed at Annapolis in Maryland, as mentioned in this day's paper. He assures the public the said report is groundless, and intreats they will suspend their opinion upon that matter a few days, when he hopes to give them the fullest proofs of his innocence.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13.

Extract of a letter from Colonel William Preston, dated Fort Mifflin, September 28.

"That part of the army, under the command of Colonel Lewis, which is to meet Lord Dunmore at the mouth of the great Kanawah, or New River, assembled at the Great Levels of Green Brier, to the amount of about 1500 rank and file. Colonel Charles Lewis marched with 600 men, on the 6th instant, for the mouth of Elk, a branch of New River, which empties some distance below the falls, there to build a small fort, and prepare canoes. Colonel Andrew Lewis marched with another large party, the 12th instant, for the same place; and Colonel Christian was to march yesterday with the remainder, being about 400, and the last supply of provisions. His body of militia, being mostly armed with rifle guns, and a great part of them woodmen, are looked upon to be at least equal to any troops, for the number, that have been raised in America. It is earnestly hoped they will, in conjunction with the other party, be able to chastise the Ohio Indians for the many murders and robberies they have committed on our frontiers for many years past.

"On the 3th instant, one John Henry was dangerously wounded, and his wife and three children taken prisoners, on the head of Clinch river. The man at that time made his escape, but is since dead of his wounds. The same day a man was taken prisoner by another party of the enemy, on the north fork of Holston. On the 13th, a soldier was fired upon by three Indians, on Clinch river; but, as he received no hurt, he returned the fire, and it is believed killed an Indian, as much blood was found where he fell, and one of the plugs which burst out of his wound was also found. The soldier was supported by some men who were near, and gave the two Indians a chase; who, if it is supposed, threw the wounded one into a deep pit that was near. These parties of the enemy were pursued several days, by Capt. Daniel Smith, who could not overtake them, they having stolen horses to carry them off.

"On the 23d, two negroes were taken prisoners at Blackmore's fort, on Clinch river, and a great many horses and cattle shot down. On the 24th, a family was killed and taken at Reedy creek, a branch of Holston, near the Cherokee line; and on Sunday morning, the 25th, hallooing, and the report of many guns, were heard at several houses, but the damage done was not known when the express came away. These last murders are believed to be perpetrated by the Cherokees, as two men lately returned from that country and made oath that two parties had left the towns, either to join the Shawanese, or fall upon some of our settlements; and that the Cherokees, in general, appeared in a very bad temper, which greatly alarmed the traders.

"It is impossible to conceive the consternation into which this last stroke has put the inhabitants of Holston and Clinch rivers, and the rather, as many of their choice men are on the expedition, and they have no ammunition. Two of these people were at my house this day, and, after travelling above a hundred miles, offered ten shillings a pound for powder; but there is none to be had for any money. Indeed it is very alarming; for, should the Cherokees engage in a war at this time, it would ruin us, as so many men are out, and ammunition so scarce. Add to this the strength of those people, and their towns being so near our settlements on Holston."

Oct. 14. This day an express arrived from his excellency the governor, who has sent copies of several speeches that passed between him and the chiefs of the Six Nations and Delaware; wherein they greatly disapprove of the murders and outrages committed by the Shawanese, and promise to use their best endeavours to bring them to a treaty with his excellency, when it is hoped a permanent peace will be established, and an end put to an Indian war, so ruinous to the frontier inhabitants, as well as expensive to the country.

We also learn, from the best authority, that his excellency intends to return to this city in time to meet the GENERAL ASSEMBLY on the 3d day of next month, to which time they are prorogued by his excellency's last proclamation.

ANNAPOLIS, November 3.

THE DEPUTIES OF THIS PROVINCE REQUEST THE COMMITTEES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, TO MEET AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ON MONDAY THE 21st INSTANT.

The following association was entered into by the congress held at Philadelphia, which we here insert for the information of our readers.

WE, his majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of the several colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of New-Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses with which his majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation the state of the whole continent, find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and, with them, the British empire. In prosecution of which system, various acts of parliament have been passed for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alleged to have been committed in America; and, in prosecution of the same system, several late cruel and oppressive acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts bay, and also an act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free protestant colonies, whenever a wicked ministry shall chuse to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure; and therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows.

First. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland, nor will we, after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paper, coffee or pimento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western-Islands; nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observance of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandise, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandise or commodities whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and use the British trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great-Britain, Ireland, or to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandise, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavours to increase the breed of sheep and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end we will, as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will, in our several stations, encourage frugality economy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies; and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarves at funerals.

Ninth. That such as are vendors of goods or merchandise will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do for twelve months last past. And if any vendor of goods or merchandise shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In case any merchant, trader, or other persons, shall import any goods or merchandise after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risk of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be suspended by the direction of the committee aforesaid; and in the last-mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston port bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandise shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British-America may be publicly reprimanded, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we will respectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correspondence in the respective colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their custom-houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province in North-America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association; but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several acts, of parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paper, coffee, sugar, pimento, indigo, foreign paper, glass, and painters colours, imported from America, and extend the powers of admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed. And until that part of the act of the 12th of March, 1773, entitled, "An act for the better securing his majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described in America, may be tried in any third or county within the realm is repealed. And until the four acts passed in the last session of parliament, viz. that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston—That for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts-bay—And that which is entitled, "An act for the better administration of justice, &c." and that for extending the limits of Quebec, &c. are repealed. And we resolve

and it to the provisions in the regulations as to execution this the foregoing all CONGRESS, was members their respect

In Congress, 1774

New-Hampshire—

Massachusetts-bay—

Rhode-Island—

Connecticut—

New-York—

New-Jersey—

Pennsylvania—

Delaware—

North-Carolina—

South-Carolina—

Georgia—

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